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Scritti Editi e Inediti. Di GIUSEPPE MAZZINI. Edizione Nazionale. Volume I. (Imola: Cooperativa Editrice B. Galeati. 1906. Pp. xxxiii, 414.)

No other Italian of the nineteenth century has exerted so wide an influence upon his country through his writings as Joseph Mazzini, apostle of freedom and of national unity. His eloquent appeals in the name of patriotism and the religion of duty served more potently than any other force to rouse his countrymen to the repeated acts of heroism and sacrifice from which was born the modern spirit of Italian nationality; while his masterly direction of intricate and tireless conspiracy against oppression was a primary factor in the expulsion of the foreigner and the despot, and in the consummation of Italian unity. It will not therefore be an exaggeration to characterize in anticipation the publication of which the first volume is noted above as the most important single source for the history of Italy during the period of its awakening.

Two important editions of Mazzini's collected works already exist. The first, *Scritti Letterari di un Italiano Vivente*, appeared anonymously in three volumes at Lugano in 1847. The second, *Scritti Editi e Inediti*, which was commenced under Mazzini's own direction in 1861, and was continued first under that of Saffi, then under that of a private Mazzinian commission, covered a period of forty-three years in its publication, and comprises twenty volumes. The last two volumes alone of this edition contain letters, and these come down only to 1837, a mere fragment of Mazzini's vast correspondence, which in its entirety will constitute a chronicle of over forty years of European conspiracy and revolutionary agitation. Other separate and equally fragmentary volumes of his letters have been published at different times by Countess d'Agoult, Cagnacci, Diamilla Muller, Giannelli, Giuriati, Melegari, Mezzatinti, and Ordoño De Rosales.

All of the material of these editions, together with a mass of important uncollected writings and a great quantity of unpublished correspondence, will be contained in the new national edition, which is designed to be complete. It will comprise not less than sixty volumes, of which five will contain literary essays and book-reviews, twenty-five political essays, and thirty correspondence. A commission of ten, appointed by royal decree, has charge of the editing, under the presidency of the minister of public instruction. It is intended to publish four volumes each year, ordering the material chronologically. Mazzini's first published writings were literary, and none of his letters prior to 1831 are known. The first volume therefore contains literary essays and notices. It may be observed, however, that in Mazzini's mind from the first, political and patriotic motives maintained a constant and predominating ascendancy, and even his literary writings have a strong political flavor; classification is not always easy; in fact there are included in the present volume two writings which Mazzini himself classed in 1861 as political: *Pensieri: Ai Poeti del Secolo XIX.*; and *Rome*

Souterraine, par Charles Didier. In all, this volume contains thirty-two articles, of which only one-half appeared in the earlier *Scritti Editi e Inediti*. The other sixteen were all originally published in the *Indicatore Livornese* and the *Giovine Italia*, the two rarest periodicals of the period; six of these, being of doubtful origin, are grouped separately in an appendix. No critical notes are given, but an excellent preface contains important and detailed bibliographical information. Unfortunately the subject-indexes which added so materially to the usefulness of the earlier edition will be wanting in the national edition, with what excuse it is difficult to understand.

H. N. G.

I Martiri di Belfiore e il loro Processo: Narrazione Storica Documentata. Per ALESSANDRO LUZIO. (Milano: Tipografia Editrice L. F. Cigliati. 1905. Two vols., pp. xx, 414; 422.)

Profilo Biografici e Boszetti Storici. Per ALESSANDRO LUZIO. (Milano: Casa Editrice L. F. Cigliati. 1906. Pp. vii, 534.)

In the last decade no one has done more for the progress of historical studies upon the period of the Italian *Risorgimento*, both in bringing forward new evidence from unpublished sources and in the establishment of rigorous standards of criticism, than Alessandro Luzio. His first work of importance in this field was a monograph upon *Le Cinque Giornate di Milano* (1899). This has been followed by *Antonio Salvietti* (1901); *Radetsky* (1901); *Il Processo Pellico-Maroncelli* (1903); *Giuseppe Mazzini* (1905); and by the above-noted *I Martiri di Belfiore*. In *Le Cinque Giornate* he made use of much published Austrian material that had been neglected by preceding Italian, French, and English historians, the judicial examination of which may be said to have placed the history of this important episode for the first time upon a sound critical basis. In his other works, relating principally, it will be observed, to Italian struggles against Austria in the Lombardo-Veneto, upon which the documents of one party are of necessity exclusively in German, he has continued to use all the Austrian sources available, in this alone making a notable step forward toward the definitive *Risorgimento* history of this region of Italy.

The breadth of view and sincerity of historical purpose evinced by this impartiality in investigation have emphasized rather than obscured Luzio's honest patriotism, and have won for him the confidence of many private depositaries of valuable unpublished documents, which have been placed at his disposal; while as director of the Royal Archives of Mantua he has had access also to rich stores of state documents in Mantua and elsewhere. In *I Martiri di Belfiore* he has taken full advantage of these exceptional opportunities, and has succeeded in bringing together a mass of well-ordered and carefully weighed evidence that has secured recognition for his volumes as by far the most important source upon the famous Austrian political trials and executions of Mantua from 1852 to 1855, and assures them a permanent place among primary